

历届研究生  
英语入学试题详解

——附语法练习及模拟题

主 编 余名叔

北京航空学院出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

在总结国内外英语考试经验的基础上,研究生英语入学试题经历了八年的实践,已形成自己独特的风格。它的广度、深度已基本稳定,试题形式及对考生的要求也已基本固定,是一种综合性测试。

为了便于广大研究生应考者尽快熟悉和适应这一考试形式和要求,特编写了这本《历届研究生英语入学试题详解》。

本书共分三大部分:一、1980—1987年研究生入学考试英语试题及参考答案;1980—1987年研究生入学考试英语试题详解;二、语法练习及全卷模拟试题;三、介绍研究生英语入学试题的特点及有关如何作好考前复习准备的指导性文章。

本书讲解详细,内容丰富,重点突出,实用性强,有助于考生在短时间内熟悉考试要求达到复习之目的,是考生及大学英语教师必备的参考书。

## 历届研究生英语入学试题详解

主 编 余名叔

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## 修 订 版 前 言

《英语测试研究文集》于1986年12月出版后，颇受研究生报考者及高校英语教师的欢迎。为满足考生及英语教师的要求，现决定出该书修订版。本版主要针对考生的实际需要，将原书的附录“80—86届研究生入学试题详解”作为单行本出版。修订版增补有：1. 87届研究生入学试题详解；2. 单项模拟题及语法练习题；3. 全卷模拟题；4. 考生复习指导文章数篇。保留及增补上列内容的目的在于给研究生应考者一全面的复习指导，使考生熟悉试题题型、要求，并能发现自己的薄弱之处，以便对症下药，练好语言基本功，从而获得良好的复习效果。

在修订过程中，原书有关研究生入学试题研究的测试理论性文章一律略去，仅保留“近年研究生英语入学考试语法试题特点”（陈健）一文。删减的原因在于这些文章虽具有相当的学术价值，但离考生实际需要较远。另外，为缩减篇幅，原书中附录二“各种中高级水平英语试卷汇集”只好全部割爱删去。

本书稿件，一部份收自《大学英语》杂志，大部份则是专门为此书撰写的。因作者甚多，不一一列举；但有必要提及专为80—86年题解进行注释工作的几位同志：北京邮电学院李一庆，北京师范大学臧君宏、杨诚、周定益，北京航空学院邹瑜、赵安华等同志。

本书由余名叔主编，负责组织、审查、修订全部稿件，并负责增补完成全书。朱泰祺对今年新增补的稿件参加了审改工作。全书经李相崇教授审阅，在此致以深忱的谢意。

全书修订责任编辑由赵安华同志担任。

由于水平有限，时间紧迫，书中仍难免有错误及不妥之处，热忱欢迎同行及读者批评指正。

编 者

1987.10.

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一九八〇年攻读硕士学位研究生考试

英 語 試 卷

I. 在所给的介词中选择一个适当的填入空白: (本大题共5分, 每题  $\frac{1}{2}$  分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for, into, with regard to, over

1. The findings are far in satisfactory.
2. We shall divide the work among us research workers.
3. The rainy season in that country varies between 3-4 months.
4. They have never heard of such an invention.
5. We must pay attention to the latest development of the situation.
6. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put into use.
7. The news which I am going to tell you about is rather serious.
8. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood for.
9. The machine tool went out of control because of mishandling.
10. Don't be satisfied with what you have achieved.

II. 用所给动词的适当时态及语态填入空白: (本大题共10分, 第7题2分, 其余各题均1分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition signed (sign) your names here.
2. A great number of small power stations had been set up (set up) in their county since liberation.
3. He asked me whether my brother had fled (fly) to Beijing.  
Hainan

4. He fell asleep immediately last night; he must be (be) very tired.
5. "Have you moved into the new flat?" "Not yet. The rooms have not been painted (paint)."
6. The director recommended that she should study (study) more English before going abroad.
7. The teacher told them since light travels (travel) faster than sound, lightning appears (appear) to go before thunder.
8. How long have they dig (dig) the ditch?
9. He refused to tell us whether he had undertaken (undertake) the job.

Ⅲ. 用所给动词的适当形式 (不定式、分词、动名词) 填入空白:  
(本大题共15分, 每题1- $\frac{1}{2}$ 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Matter is the name being given (give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.
2. I shall never forget meeting (meet) late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our factory.
3. I wonder if he could get it done (do) before tomorrow.
4. Night falling (fall), we hurried home.
5. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless making (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
6. We were busy getting (get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.
7. Some molecules are large enough to see (see) under the electronic microscope.
8. The floor does not look so bad when being swept (sweep) clean.
9. They failed (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
10. being caught (catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.



IV. 选择填空：（本大题共15分，每题1分）在每题下面的 A, B, C, D 四个答案中，将你认为最合适的答案画个“○”。（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

例： He \_\_\_\_\_ me that he decided to leave on Monday.

A. spoke    B. said    C. talked    (D.) told

1. This test \_\_\_\_\_ a number of multiple choice questions.

A. composes of    B. composes in  
✓C. consists of    D. consists in

2. She writes as \_\_\_\_\_ as her sister.

A. clear    B. more clear  
✓C. clearly    D. most clearly

3. I prefer this diagram \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

A. than    B. more than  
C. rather than    ✓D. to

4. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shall graduate    B. shall be graduated  
C. shall be graduating    ✓D. shall have graduated

5. Hardly had he finished his speech \_\_\_\_\_ the audience started cheering.

A. and    ✓B. when    C. than    D. as

6. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ like that.

A. don't talk    B. won't talk  
✓C. wouldn't talk    D. not to talk

7. Only when you have obtained sufficient data \_\_\_\_\_ come to a sound conclusion.

✓A. can you    B. would you  
C. you will    D. you can

8. I found \_\_\_\_\_ to answer all the questions within the time given.

A. no possibility    B. there was impossibility  
C. impossible    ✓D. it impossible

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ go now. It's getting late.

A. had rather    B. would rather  
✓C. had better    D. would better

10. Hot metal \_\_\_\_\_ as it grows cooler.

- A. contracts      ☒ B. reduces  
C. condenses      D. compresses

11. Wood does not conduct electricity; \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so doesn't rubber      B. also doesn't rubber  
☒ C. nor does rubber      D. nor rubber does

12. Comrade Li \_\_\_\_\_ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.

- A. mustn't      B. can't  
☒ C. may not      D. isn't able to

13. I know it isn't important but I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

- A. but to think      ☒ B. thinking  
C. think      D. to think

14. The more we looked at the picture, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the less we liked it      B. we like it less  
☒ C. better we liked it      D. it looked better

15. To succeed in a scientific research project \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. one needs to be persistent  
B. persistence is needed  
C. one needs be a persistent person  
D. persistence is what one needs

V. 认辨错误：(本大题共5分，每题1分) 下面句子中有 A, B, C, D 四处划线部分，在你认为是错误的一处画上“○”。(注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分)

例：It is very kind A of you to supply me B C with so many informations. (D)

1. Never before A has so many people B in our country been C interested in athletic sports. D

2. A Those of us B who work in that chemical plant should have C their lungs X-rayed. D

3. A After the traffic accident he B laid in bed for two weeks, C

waiting for his wound to heal.

C

D

4. We advise him to give up smoking and do a lot of exercises.

A

B

C

D

5. The principal reason for the great number of smoke is that

A

B

there are too many factories in the city.

C

D

Ⅶ. 将下列句子译成英语：（本大题共20分，第1题2分，其余各题均3分）

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代，中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。
5. 在过去的三年中，在恢复我国国民经济方面做了大量的工作。
6. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
7. 没有党的领导，我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

Ⅷ. 将下列短文译成汉语：（本大题30分）（文科类专业译第1段，理、工、医、农、体类专业译第2段）

(1)

The life of Albert Einstein is a model in many ways for both natural and political scientists<sup>1</sup>.

First of all, he always employed the scientific method of seeking truth from facts.<sup>2</sup> He firmly believed as he put it, that "there is nothing in comprehensible about the universe," and through painstaking work, explained many of the phenomena thought to be "incomprehensible" in his day.<sup>3</sup> Einstein was also never afraid to admit mistakes when facts proved his theories wrong.

Second, Einstein's contributions showed the great importance of theoretical work to scientific effort<sup>4</sup>. Although he himself rarely worked in laboratories, the concepts he developed led to many of the scientific advances which have shaped modern technology<sup>5</sup>.

Third, Einstein believed very deeply that scientists must have a moral and social consciousness<sup>6</sup>. In this way, he provided inspiration for a whole generation of scientists who became active in the Communist movement.<sup>7</sup>

2014

Einstein is often portrayed in bourgeois writings as a "genius" whose theories are so complicated that no one but a few best scientists can understand them.<sup>8</sup> But he himself rejected the efforts to put him in a position far above other people.<sup>9</sup> He was well known for his humble manner and often stressed to interviewers that his accomplishments would certainly have been achieved by others had he never lived.<sup>10</sup>

Actually, Einstein's theory of relativity and his other scientific works are not that hard<sup>11</sup> to understand with a little study. But beyond learning Einstein's theories, his overall attitude towards science as a tool to liberate humanity is something from which everyone can and should learn.<sup>12</sup>

## (2)

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting development and also many difficult problems to deal with.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world's population is expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties<sup>2</sup> of wheat and rice and animal. They have also been experimenting with<sup>3</sup> techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then<sup>4</sup> there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of refuse (废料).<sup>5</sup> One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this,<sup>6</sup> which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact, any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy.

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学) are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of uses. The supercooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液态氦), and other gases into "superfluids" and metals into "superconductors", making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the world in a number of ways.<sup>7</sup> The laser, with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations.<sup>8</sup> The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now

the space Shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once.<sup>9</sup> Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).<sup>10</sup>

## 一九八〇年试题

### 参 考 答 案

#### I. 介词

1. from 2. among 3. between 4. of 5. to 6. to, into  
7. about 8. for 9. because of 10. with

#### II. 时态、语态

1. sign 2. have been set up 3. had flown 4. have been  
5. are being painted 6. study 7. travels, appears 8. have ...  
been 9. would undertake digging

#### III. 非谓语动词

1. given 2. meeting 3. done 4. falling 5. made 6. getting  
7. to be seen 8. swept 9. Having failed 10. Caught (Having  
been caught, Being caught)

#### IV. 选择填空

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C  
10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A

#### V. 认辨错误

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B

#### VI. 汉译英

1. Please turn off the switch (switch off) as soon as the water boils.  
2. The Chinese people will forge ahead (march on, march onward,  
march forward) with greater strides in <sup>the</sup> 1980's.  
3. We all agree to the decision comrade Li has made (made).  
4. The result is much (far) better than we expected.  
5. During the past three years a lot (of work) has been done in  
the recovery (restoration) of our national economy. (in recover-  
ing our national economy, in restoring our national economy)  
6. We use English as a tool in learning Western advanced science  
and technology.

7. It is impossible to accomplish (carry out, fulfil, materialize) the socialist modernization of our country (our socialist modernization) without the leadership of the Party.

#### Ⅷ. 英译汉

##### (1)

阿伯特·爱因斯坦的一生在许多方面，无论是对自然科学家，还是政治科学家，都是一个范例。

首先，他总是运用从事实中寻求真理的科学方法。正如他所说的，他坚信“关于宇宙没有东西是不可知的，”并经过艰苦的劳动，阐述了许多在他那个时代被认为是“不可知”的种种现象。而且，当事实证明他的理论是错误的时候，爱因斯坦也从不害怕承认错误。

其次，爱因斯坦的贡献说明理论工作对科学成就的巨大的重要性。虽然他自己很少在实验室工作，他所发展的各种概念使科学取得了许多进展，从而形成了现代技术。

第三，爱因斯坦深信科学家必须具有道德和社会意识。这样，他鼓舞了整个一代的科学家，使他们积极参加共产主义运动。

爱因斯坦在资产阶级的笔下被描绘为一个“天才”，他的理论是如此地难于理解，以致只有少数最杰出的科学家才能懂得。但是，他本人不同意别人把他高置于他人之上的那些做法。他的谦逊态度是众所周知的，他常常对来访者强调说，如果没有他的话，别人也肯定能够取得他那样的成就。

事实上，爱因斯坦的相对论以及他的其他科学论著稍加研究是不难懂得的。但是除了学习爱因斯坦的理论外，他对于利用科学作为一种工具来解放人类的总的态度是每个人能够学习的，而且也是应该学习的。

##### (2)

从现在到本世纪末，将有许多令人兴奋的发展，同样也有许多困难的问题，需要加以处理。也许最为迫切的问题是提供足够的粮食。到2000年世界人口预期将达到70亿，但是科学家们已经培育出各种小麦、稻谷和牲畜的新的优良品种。他们还在实验只用化合物和水的混合剂来培植作物的技术，到那时就可不需一般的土壤了。世界将面对着的另一问题是处理废物。有一个解决办法就是焚化炉中用高温把废物烧掉。这种方法的一个新发展，可能在将来证明极为有用，即是以这些焚化炉来产生蒸汽动力。事实是，任何新的能源都将是非常受欢迎的，因为石油已感不足。要解决能源问题，科学家们也许会设法更多地利用太阳能。

诸如激光学和低温学，某些科学领域的可能作用是难以想象的，它们两者已经有若干用途。低温学的过冷作用将液态氦及某些气体变成“超流体”，将某些金属变成“超导体”，使它们没有电阻，从而可以在好些方面改变世界面貌。激光，以它强烈的光束，可在金刚石上钻孔，也可以很好地加以控制来进行难做的眼科手术。问题是它将被大量用于和平的目的呢，还是用作致命的武器。

但最惊人的发展也许将出现在宇宙飞行方面。过去的困难之一在于代价太高。但现在航天飞机正在发展，这种航天飞机可以使用多次而不是仅仅一次而已。人类已经到过月球。也许到本世纪末人类对金星或火星等将有一个精细的观察。



英 语 试 卷

I. In each question, decide which of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be marked. (14 points)

Example:

The guests said that they wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to have a Little little light music
- B. having a light music
- C. have a little light music
- D. if they have a little light music
- E. that they have a little light music

1. She has been working in this factory \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after 1968
- B. in 1968
- C. since 1968
- D. for 1968
- E. until 1968

2. We can't understand why he avoided \_\_\_\_\_ to us.

- A. to speak
- B. speech
- C. having spoken
- D. speaking
- E. to have spoken

3. I am interested in \_\_\_\_\_ you have told me.

- A. which
- B. all that
- C. all what
- D. that
- E. everything of which

4. It is because she is too inexperienced \_\_\_\_\_ she does not know how to deal with the situation.

- A. so B. that C. so that D. therefore
- E. that is why

5. He was afraid he would have to \_\_\_\_\_ her invitation to the party.

- A. refute
- B. refuse
- C. return
- D. ignore